SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME I.] SATURDAY, MAY 2d, 1829. [NUMBER 18.

NOTICE.

W. ROGERS, late Private in the First Bombay European Regiment, and formerly an Apprentice to ALEX. HENDERSON, Esq. No. 8 Park Lane, Piccadilly, London, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he is about to commence business as

Veterinary Surgeon

AND

FARRIER,

And intends to open Shop on Monday next the 4th May at BYRAMJEE COWASJEE's Stables, Bendy Bazar; and trusts that his diligence in executing Orders and moderate rate of Charges, will be satisfactory to those Gentlemen who employ him.

N. B. Horses Dock'd, Nick'd and Bleeding on reasonable Terms.

Horses Shod on an improved principle.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1829.

TO BE LET.

DURING the Monsoon or for a period of somewhat less than two Years, a HOUSE in the Fort, possessing all the advantages of situation for which Rampart Row is so deservedly celebrated. Apply for particulars to TYABJEE AND CO. opposite EDULJEE CURSETJEE's.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1829.

TO BE LET.

AN elegant and spacious MANSION, situated near Sion Hill and lately occupied by the late Col. BELLASSIS. The House is well worthy the attention of a Family requiring an airy and commodious residence. For reference apply to the *Gazette Office*.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1829.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, in the Form of a PAMPHLET, the Speech delivered on Tuesday, the 21st April by Sir John Peter GRANT from the Bench, on the occasion of his again finally closing the Supreme Court until the commencement of the next Term.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1829.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, a few copies of the Trial of

CAPTAIN J. BETHAM,

H. C. MARINE,

PRICE RUPEES 5.

Bombay 2nd May, 1829.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, the following Printed Works, Forms &c.

	Rs.	Qr.
BOMBAY Register & Directory for 1829	5	"
Ditto...Ditto...Ditto...Hf. Bd.	7	"
Articles of War	5	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper	2	"
Respondentia Bonds each	1	"
Policies of Insurance do	1	"
Sheet Almanac for 1829	1	"
Bills of Exchange, per sett	"	2
Interest Bonds do	"	2
Bills of Lading do	"	2
Powers of Attorney, each	"	2

LETTER PRESS PRINTING neatly executed on moderate terms.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, Lithographed copies of the

REVISED TARIFF,

And tables of the value of Currency, receivable in payment of the Bombay Customs.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1829.

LOG BOOKS

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, Lithopraphed on Fine English Paper, in a neat half Binding

PRICE 15 RUPEES.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1829.

BOMBAY

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. Cock, 19th Regt. N. I.
Ensign H. W. Mudy, 25th Regt.
Asst. Surgn. F. G. Walbran, H. M. 4th Lt. Drs.
Ensign Schuell, H. M. 6 Regt.
Lieut. E. Denman, Madras Artillery
Lieut. B. J. Sullivan, Niz. Cy.
Major J. Sutherland, Niz. Cy.
Lieut. and Adjutant James Carr, N. I.
Ensign J. H. Woodward, 1st E. R.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. E. Denman, Madras Artillery.

SHIPPING REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

None.—

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 28th.—Ship Child Harold, (Free Trader) W. W. West, Master to Ceylon and Mauritius.

Do. Ship Sophia, Yacob Nacqudah, to Madras and Malay Coast.

Do. Portuguese Brig Casadore, J. A. de Silva, to Demaun.

29th, The Hon'ble Company's Pilot Brig Palinurus, Hugh Atkinson, Com. to Bancoote.

NOTICE.

The public are respectfully informed that the Proprietors of this paper intend for the future to charge the usual advertising rates of six annas per line, for all announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Bombay, 2d May 1829.

Exchange &c.

On London,	at 6 months sight	1 | 9
Bengal,	at 30 days sight, 107 ½,	per 0 | 0
Madras,	at 30 days sight, par.	

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 136 Bombay Rs.	per 0 | 0	Siccas.
Unremittable do. 106¼ do.	per 0 | 0	do

Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 108 B'by, per 0 \| 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars	100 per 219½ B'by Rs.
German Crowns	100 per 2112 Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London	Per Ton, £ 1 | 5
China	Per Candy, Nominal.

The Hon'ble The Governor SIR JOHN MALCOLM, embarked at the new Bunder on Wednesday night at about nine o'Clock, being about to proceed to the Mahabuleshwur Hills—As we before stated, it is believed that his Excellency will not return to the Presidency, until April 1830.

We observe that our Madras Contemporaries, have nearly been as fortunate as we have in the receipt of European Intelligence, The GEORGIAN from America the 1st of January, arrived at Madras on the 18th Instant, she fell in with an English Vessel on her outward Passage, and obtained a few, Papers dated from the 18th to the 23rd of December, from these we can of course glean nothing new, as Papers to as late a date have been received in Bombay—but we have the satisfaction, of giving the following extract from a letter dated New York the 26th November which announces that as far as Politics were concerned,—America was in a tranquil state.

"In politics we are now quiet; General Jackson will be elevated to the Presidency, and may be expected to have a good Cabinet, and to go on with moderation. We apprehend no evil from him, and it is much better for him to come in by a full vote, than for Mr. Adams to have been elected by a close vote, because the southern and western States would have had a most bitter feeling; which, with the old evil of the Tariff, might have occasioned a violent ferment. Probably no alteration will be made in the Tariff this Session of Congress, though hereafter, we believe, it may be reduced, particularly if Great Britain should show a liberal deportment towards this country. Most true it is of England and the United States, that mutual concession alone can bring them together, and that each flies off at the appearance of opposition or hostility."

Our readers we have no doubt, read, with considerable pain to their feelings, an account that appeared some weeks ago (we may almost venture to say months) of the falling in of a large well, situated opposite to the Engineer Institution in Geirgaum, on which occasion two poor women lost their Lives—It will hardly be credited when we assert, (but it is no less, a fact,) that only within these few days, have the necessary repairs been commenced, and from the time of the accident up to the present period, no other care, (to prevent a further loss of life,) has been taken, but the mere enclosing the spot, with a slight bamboo fence, which has been repeatedly destroyed, and would be no safeguard or protection in the event of a horse becoming restive, or an accident happening to a Carriage near the spot; in fact the Fence at the present writing, is nearly totally destroyed. We have observed to that no light is placed near the spot at night to warn the passers-bye of the danger they incur by the least carelessness, we should conceive it almost impossible for the most careful driver without such a guide to avoid coming in contact with the remaining parts of the Fence that once existed entire. We have mentioned these circumstances, in the hope that may meet the eye of those, whose duty it is, to inspect the public roads and buildings, as we are convinced that when personal inspection shall have convinced, those whom it may concern, of the justness of our remarks, that measures will be immediately taken for the removal of both this public nuisance, and public danger.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

APRIL 16th, 1829.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rs....30 *Prem*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 28 *Premium*

Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees .2 *Do.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

10½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.. Par

Five per Cent.

Bengal New Five per Cent. Loan, of the 18th August; 1825. At the rate of Subscription, viz.

1106½ Madras Rupees, 100 Sicca Rupees.... 2. *Per*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 18th,—H. M. Ship Pandora, Captain The Hon'ble J. F. Gordon, from Trincomallee the 15th April.

— Do. —Ship Georgian, Capt. J. Lad, from Philadelphia the 1st January.

— 19th —Brig Robarts, Captain J. D. Frictas from Point de Galle 8th April.

— 20th —Brig Frederica, Capt. R. Towel, from Pondicherry 17th April.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 18th—Brig Highland Chief, Capt. O. W. Fermie, for Masulipatam and Vizagapatam.

Passengers by the Brig Highland Chief.—Captain and Mrs. Brodie, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Harper, and Mr. T. Kelly.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. M. Ship Pandora, Capt. Hon. J. F. Gordon.
H. M. Schooner Cochin, Captain J. E. Bingham.
Ship Kusrovie, Captain J. A. Edwin.
Ship Clarisse, Capt. Rauffois,
Ship Georgian, Captain J. Land.
Ship Hydrosee, Nacodah Shaick Nalubba,
Brig Roberts, Captain J. D. Frectas.
Brig Frederica, Captain R Towel.
Schooner Minerva, Captain J. Lyons.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.—At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 15th April the Lady of Major Paske, of a Son.

At their Residence in the Village Nombie, near Poonamallee, on Sunday the 12th Inst. the Lady of Stephen Lazar, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Royapettah, on the 13th instant, Mrs. Jane Scott Hudson, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Chittoor, on the 12th ultimo, R. Prince, Esq Surgeon, attached to the Civil Establishment at that Station.

At Trichinopoly, on Wednesday the 18th March, Mrs. A. Caynor, aged 49 years, deservedly and deeply regretted.

On Tuesday morning the 14th instant, Alexander Thomas, the infant Son of Mr. A. Willard.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	APRIL 8, 1829.	SELL.
25 8	Remittable Loan, (Prem.)	24 8 Prem
Disct. 1 4	Old 5 per Cent. Loan, Disct.	1 12
Dis. 0 5	New ditto Disct.	0 9 Dis
6000 0	Bank of Bengal Share	5800 0 Dis

RATE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
11 0½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs	1.11 a 2.0
Bombay 30 Days ditto per 100 Bombay Rs.		98 0
Madras ditto Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.		91 0 a 92 0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	8 0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills	4 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit	7 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. R	1. 11

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 13.—H. C. Steam Vessel Ganges, R. Jump, from Pooree 10th April.

— The Ganges sighted an inward-bound Ship, working up.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 10.—Arab Brig Hammon Shaw, Nacoda, for Coringa.

11. Brig Gipsey. John Henderson, for London.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 9th April, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Eales, Henry B. Brownlow, Esq. Honorable Company's Civil Service, to Miss Amelia Chester.

At St. Thomas's Church, Dacca, Thomas Vallancey Lysaght, Esq. Lieutenant and Adjutant, Honorable Company's 3d European Regiment, to Fanny Sophia, eldest Daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton, Commanding the 64th Regiment.

At Bangalore, on the 25th March, by the Reverend William Malkin, B. A., Lieutenant John Mayne, of the Royal Regiment, Son of Colonel Mayne, of Caversham Hill, Berkshire, to Mary, Daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Armstrong, Companion of the Bath, and Knight Commander of the Tower and Sword, Commanding at Bangalore.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the morning of the 9th April, the Lady of Captain James Hall, of a Daughter.

At Berhampore, on the 8th April, the Lady of the Honorable H. B. Dalzell, of a Son.

At Meerut, on the 30th March, the Lady of Richard Carr Glyn, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Dacca, on the morning of the 5th April, the Lady of the Reverend H. R. Shepherd, District Chaplain, of a Daughter.

At Monghyr, on the 25th March, the Lady of Lieutenant A. G. Ward, of the 63rd Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 7th April, Mr. Thomas Ford, aged 23 years.

At Calcutta, on Friday last, the 10th April, Edward Quintilian, infant Son of L. Mendes, aged 13 days.

At Calcutta, on the 10th April, Mrs. Johannah Surat, aged 50 years and 20 days.

At Howrah, on the 12th April, Mr. D. B. Lindes of the Honorable Company's Marine, aged 22 years and 8 months.

At Dacca, the 2d April, Seath Cachick Seathagasee, Esq. the only Son of Cachick Sethagasee, Esq. aged 29 years.

On the 4th January, on board H. M. Ship *Java*, Thomas Mainwaring, Esq. Midshipman of that Ship, son of H. Mainwaring, *Bart*, and nephew to Lord Combermere.

APPOINTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

FORT WILLIAM.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

To take effect from the 1st May, 1829,

Mr. Thomas Pakenham, to be Private Secretary to the Governor General.

The Shipping Report of this morning announces the Steamer *Ganges*, from Poree 10th April, and in the column of remarks it is stated, that she sighted an inward bound ship in the channel *working up*. We have reason to believe that this vessel is the *Andromache*, Captain Laws. All last night and this forenoon it has blown fresh from the southward so that we may expect to see the ship announced tomorrow; tho' when the *Ganges* saw her *working up* of course the winds must have been unfavorable. The *Adromache*, was advertized to leave England on the 15th November, and probably sailed some days later; we may therefore expect some interesting intelligence by her.

The *Madras Courier* which came in yesterday, exhibits no less then five stellated columns, the whole of the editorial matter embodying, probably some extracts, having been struck out by the pen of the indefatigable censor; certainly, as he performs it, his office is no sinecure, but our contemporary of the *Courier*, we suppose, can circulate these rejec-

ted addressess, on separate silps? at any rate he could send us the proofs, if it be merely for the satisfaction of our thought, for we are curious to know, what may be the nature of the truths which the censor at Madras deems so unpalatable. Our contemporary will oblige us by attending to this hint.—*Bengal Hurkaru, April* 13.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN JOURNALS

INDIA GAZETTE.—4 APRIL.

It is impossible to read the accounts we have received of the existing struggle between the Protestant and Catholic parties in Great Britain without being convinced that a great crisis is approaching—one that, whoever may triumph, will materially effect, for good or for ill, the future destinies of the country. Few of us probably can view the spectacle presented with any feeling at all approaching to impartiality; but satisfied as every Englishman in India must be, that nothing he can think or say will weigh a feather in the scale, we may at least attempt to consider the subject without being influenced by those passions which penetrate and fill the souls of the immediate actors, and place them in irreconcileable opposition to each other. What then do we see? Two great nations constituting two great classes of religionists, subjects of the same crown and represented by the same Legislature—one, demanding a full participation in the previleges and advantages of the constitution by which they are governed; and the other divided within itself, a domiant majority resisting all concession, and a powerful minority supporting the claims of their fellow subjects. In this there is nothing new, or strange, or unknown to the history of the world—nothing beyond what has been experienced in every age and nation where an equality of rights has not existed. The case of Ireland is not an anomaly—an exception to all former rules of Government and all past examples of popular complaint. We are not called on to discover and apply new principles for the guidance of our judgment in forming an opinion of its real character and tendency. The powerful, whether few or many, have been always prone to oppress the weak; and the weak have always been ready to seize every fit opportunity for throwing off the yoke of their oppressors. This will appear the more clearly if we analize the constituent parts into which the question may be resolved. If the Catholics were to have all they demand, what would be the situation of things? We should have a few Catholic Lords in the Upper House, a moderate proportion of Catholic Commoners in the Lower House, and perhaps occasionally a Catholic Judge on the Bench, and even a Catholic Minister in the Cabinet. Now from the constitution of society in Great Britain, it must be obvious that in every case in which the Catholics were raised to official power and dignity, they would employ their authority with a cautious regard to the rights of their Protestant fellow subjects, knowing that a Protestant people was watching their conduct, even if they could forget that they were the servants of a Protestant King. Apprehensions from this source are the most futile that can be imagined, but then, with thes Catholic accessions to offices in the State, there would be an end to the Protestant monopolies in Ireland; justice would be more equally administered, and the ascendancy men would be kept in their proper places, instead of being permitted to ride on the necks of their brethern. The pretence of danger to the State is a mere bugbear. The whole affair is the struggle of a strong party to retain ill-gotten and ill-used power. To satisfy ourselves that this is a correct representation of the case, let us for a moment suppose that the tables were turned, and that the Catholics had acquired such a superiority as would enable them to dictate to Protestants. What better argument could they wish or employ on the principles of their opponents than what the present conduct of those opponents would afford. "These men, they might say, as soon as the Protestant religion was placed on a secure basis in England, employed the power they had acquired to deprive the Catholics of the commonest and most valuable franchises of citizens, and then furnished the most incontestible proof of the intolerant and unconstitutional principles of Protestantism. Beware of again entrusting this class of men, with that power which they have already so grossly and cruelly abused." We know no what answer could be given to this on the principles of the Protestant party. The only true and safe ground would be to maintain the principles of universal, civil and religious liberty, and to demand that every man shall be judged in his civil relations, not by the articles of his creed or the imputed spirit of his party, but by his individual character for loyalty and obedience to that law.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT]

Few spectacles are more humiliating to the eye of a moralist than those eberrations of reason which we occasionally discern in the management of public affairs, at the approach of great emergencies, investing with a character of astonishing inconsistency the measures that are adopted, and giving an air of nothing less than infatuation to the determined obstinacy with which every proof of error is rejected. A stronger or more melancholy illustration of the fact could not be adduced, than what Ireland now affords—that is there is no bravery so desperate as that of the coward, neither is there any decision so immoveable as that of the irresolute. The unfortunate pusillanimity of one of the best of modern kings, was changed in the hour of extremity into a determination that had something terrible in its energy. But the misfortune is, that as these latent and mysterious impulses never appear till despair, or something like it has bewildered the judgment—"perplexed the brain, and puzzled the will"—they resemble nothing so much as a dangerous weapon thrust suddenly into the hands of a madman at the very moment that discretion has forsaken and his frenzy fills him. God help the people with whose rulers the weakness of good intentions is exchangod for the strength of active impolicy—men who are resolute only when indecision would have been a virtue!

We have remarked that it is the approach of crises in States which oftenest elicits these phenomena: they must therefore be considered as among the sings of the times—"the shadows of coming events" darkening the minds of men.

The otherwise unaccountable abandonment of the principles of prudent or equitable government finds thus some explanation in being referred to that "fear of change" which "perplexes monarchs." The bare apprehension of a consequence not unfrequently assists its fulfilment:—as men looking over a precipice have been seized with a sudden panic, and have madly thrown themselves headlong over it. Such acts can arise from no other cause than the same insanity which in political cases leads men in anticipation of an emergency, to commit the almost suicidal act of wronging or insulting their best friends, and thus contributing to stifle every principle of attachment and loyalty in the only quarter whence valuable testimony or support in the hour of need could have been expected or most effectually procured.

The following passage in the October number of the *Edinburgh Reiew*, contains one of those sterling and immutable truths which it is impossible for the political writer to bring too often or too forcibly to the notice of Power. The sound and happy confidence it will instil in those who enjoy a steady conviction of the perfect justice and expediency of their measures, may be contrasted with the apprehensions which it is calculated to excite in the mind of that statesman whom it may haply arouse to a perception of injustice done—of power prostituted—of sacred pledges broken. It may raise his doubts at least, if it will not allay them, It may awaken a sleeping conscience, if it cannot revivify a dead one.

"We know of no great Revolution which might not have been prevented by compromise early and graciously made. Firmness is a great virtue in public affairs; but it has its proper sphere. Conspiracies and insurrections in which small minorities are engaged, the outbreakings of popular violence unconnected with any extensive project or any durable principle, are best repressed by vigour and decision—To shrink from them is to make them formidable. But no wise ruler will confound the pervading taint with the slight local irritation. No wise ruler will treat the deeply seated discontents of a great party, as he treats the conduct of a mob which destroys mills and power-looms. The neglect of this distinction has been fatal even to governments strong in the power of the sword."—*Edin. Rev. No.* 95 *page* 169.

The omens of the political sky are often quite as intelligible as those of the heavens above us; but in both cases we may mistake for a secure calm, that stillness of the elements which is to the eye of experience an infallible precursor of them storms!

BENGAL HURKARU.—APRIL 4.

"He jests at scars who never felt a wound." When the Grand Juries of last year made two efforts to induce the Court to exert the power undoubtedly vested in it, of revising the table of fees and to aid in securing to the liege here, the blessing of cheap justice, to the extent to which it might be compatible with a fair and even liberal remuneration to the officers of the Court, our daily contemporary sneered at their endeavours and denied that they at all merited the thanks of the community, that although some officers of Court might be rather too well paid, others were not so, and although he did not in so many words say, that the reduction of the costs of justice would not be a benefit, his impotent efforts to render ridiculous in the eyes of the public, those who endeavoured to obtain it, sufficiently show that he was indifferent to any such result or did not deem it worth contending for. Now mark the change. The Reverend Docter Bryce has been put to a very heavy expence by a prosecution for libel against this Paper, and then his journal is immediately up in arms against the costliness of justice, threatening to run a muck against counsel, officers and solicitors and brawling for reform as loudly as any radical of us all! We have a key then, to the motive of this new born zeal for cheap justice, nor is it the first occasion on which an impulse equally *pure* and *disinterested* has produced a similar phenomenon in the pages of our right loyal supporter of constituted authority. How often have we been rated for insinuating, that the members of the Directorial body, were not all Solons and how zealously have their wisdom and justice been maintained by our daily opponent; but no sooner was the removal of the reverend Docter Bryce from the office of Clerk of the Stationary enforced, than we were told in the columns of his Paper (we must not say by the reverend gentleman, of course he never was Editor! that the measure did not redound much to the wisdom of "the 24 *gentlemen* in Leadenhall street"!

Our readers will find among our selections, the editorial article, and the communication signed TACITUS which have induced us to enter on this subject; and now a word to both of them. The Editor complains, that the reverend Plaintiff should be subjected to such heavy expence, after he has been "so *triumphantly* cleared in his character" in this action. We join with him in deprecating the evil of costly Justice, but he leaves out of consideration a very material fact which serves to show that he is at least as much to blame for the heavy expence he has incurred, as the Defendant. Had he chosen to go to trial and court that Justification which he has with so much ingenuity shunned, relying upon the Court to protect him against all irrelevant evidence, he would, had he obtained a verdict, in that case not merely have incurred no loss, but have been a gainer in money and certainly have cleared his character, (supposing it to have been at all injured by the libel which we do not believe it could have been) much more *triumphantly* than he now has done; for by the actual course of proceeding, that character has not been submitted to any test by which its merits could be at all affected in a *moral* and *rational* sense; and we will venture to say, that the Reverend Gentleman's reputation stands precisely where it did before the trial. Who was to be affected by this libel? The friends of Doctor Bryce? It is a libel on the sacred name of friendship to say so, when every friend of the Reverend Gentleman's must have known, according to the evidence of the Printer of the *Bull*, that he the reverend Proprietor had nothing to do with such controversies as those, on the fact of his being a party to which, the charges against him in the libel, are made to rest, (except in writing some letters and an article in the *Bull* now and then) that he never was Editor of his own Paper, that he preferred rather to entrust its interests to young and unqualified and inexperienced men (his relatives) than to engage in such an unbecoming occupation. Knowing as the friends of the Reverend Plaintiff did, that the grounds on which the anoymous writer assumed, that he was neglecting the duties of his sacred calling, were utterly untenable, how could they desert Doctor Bryce, in consequence of the libel? if they did, the loss of their *friendship* was a gain! For what then did the Reverend Gentleman come into Court? To disprove to the world at large, the accusations that he was a stirrer-up of strife and discord instead of a promoter of peace and good will amongst men? If so, then is the result perfect negative. All those who ever believed the libel will believe it still; because the defendant has been prevented from justifying it, and for all those who did not believe it, the verdict is equally useless.

Another fact which is not noticed in the reverend plaintiff's Paper is that when the defendants pleas after being rejected for not being sufficiently specific were made in their amended form, voluminous, in order to meet that objection, the Court was *not unanimous* in rejecting them. One learned Judge thought that the principle pleas were *valid* in law; and therefore it is that the Plaintiff had to pay his own costs on the demurrer to them. Whatever our contemporary may think of the practice of the Court which subjects him to this charge, we consider it wise and salutary: and had two Judges concurred in pronouncing the pleas valid and one only pronounced them invalid, although the effect would have been the same, right sure are we, that we should never have heard a word of complaint against the practice! As far as we can comprehend the reasoning of the different decisions upon the demurrers, it does appear to us, that the defendant is the party who has most reason to complain. His pleas of justification in the first instance were rejected because not specific enough, and then when he amply guarded, as his learned counsel thought, against that objection, the complaint was that they were too prolix, except indeed as to one which was declared invalid by two of the learned Judges, on a ground which appears to us most extraordinary: it was that the titles *only* of certain most obscene works, repeatedly advertized in the Reverend Plaintiff's Paper, were set forth, whereas some of the contents also should have been set out! The learned Judge who differed in opinion, declared, that if they were obscene (and unhappily they speak for themselves) they could not be set forth; and for the sake of public morals—public decency indeed, we hope this construction of the law, is the true one. If it be so, the Defendant was deprived of offering one important Justification. We have no right, legally speaking, to contend that he could have sustained it: but as Proprietor of the Paper, the Plaintiff undoubtedly was, both morally and legally, at least as responsible for the publication of these advertizements as the Defendant was for the insertion of the libel, which was the subject of trial.

For the letter of TACITUS we can only say, we shall be glad to aid him in the task he has undertaken, not indeed as respects *this decision*, but as concerns the general costliness of justice in this place, against which we have repeatedly argued; although until now we have never received the support of our ultra contemporary.

English Extracts.

BELL'S LIFE IN LONDON.—DEC. 21.

STATE OF IRELAND.

The approach of the Meeting of Parliament, on the 5th of February, has stimulated the Catholics of Ireland to renewed action. Mr. O'Connell has declared that he *knows* the Ministers have prepared the outline of a Bill for Catholic Emancipation, which is to open the admission to both Houses of Parliament, coupled, however, with something like a *veto* upon the nomination of the Bishops; and a stipulation, that such Catholics as may obtain Seats in the Legislature are not to vote upon any matters connected with the regulation of the affairs of the Established Church. This *salvo* was suggested last year in two pamphlets written by Mr. Wilmot Horton, M. P.; but it cannot be effectual, for it would lead to endless discussions upon what matters do, or do not, relate to the Established Church, Mr. O'Connell declared that *he knows* such a Bill has been prepared, and he adds his determination to oppose its restrictive clauses, For our part, we believe Mr. O'Connell has been misinformed, and that the Government have not framed any such Bill. We do know, that the Duke of Wellington has, of late, conversed a good deal upon this subject, and evinced an anxious desire to receive the best information relative to the various modes of settlement which have been of late years suggested, both within and without the walls of Parliament. His Grace has further expressed his desire to go as far as he can in settling this Question, provided the practicability of such a course can be made out to his satisfaction without bringing into collision the violent prejudices of any influential party in England. It will be difficult for the Premier to proceed in the settlement of so long-contested a Question without being prepared to encounter a good deal of misrepresentation and prejudice at, indeed, both sides. On the one hand, the Catholic Association will listen to no rational compromise, and the language employed by Mr. O'Connell on this subject is calculated to produce a re-action from bigots of the opposite class; so that, in fact, the Government, which means to settle this long-pending controversy, must act upon its own responsibility: do what is right, and trust eventually to the fair construction of their views by the rational portion of the community. Of this we are quite persuaded, that the longer it is left in agitation among Associations, the more inflamable will society become upon the subject, and the greater acerbity will be infused into the mass of society, to the manifest disadvantage of an amicable settlement. A Mission to England, which had been projected at the Catholic Association by Mr. O'Connell, has been abandoned, Lord Killeen, Mr. Shiel, and the principal persons deputed, having differed with Mr. O'Connel, upon the propriety of it, and declined coming over. We think their decision both prudent and just; the people of England are a plain and a blunt race, who must be weaned from any prejudices which may creep into their minds by the gradual process of reasoning among themselves, and not by travelling Missionaries from the Sister Kingdom, "preaching as they go." We have illumination enough among ourselves to give light to our understandings, and will apply it to guide us in our own path. We do not want these "meteor" gleams from the glowing atmosphere of the Sister Kingdom—they dazzle our vision, without enlightening our views. We had better be left to plod on our own quiet way: our Irish friends may always rely on there being enough of liberality among Englishmen to see justice done to a liberal cause without there being any necessity of stimulating us onward by an irregular impulse—we know our own way best.

THE EDINBURGH ADVERTISER DEC. 5.

TRAVELLING SIXTY YEARS AGO.—Leicester owes much of its vivacity to its central position, and the immense number of coaches and conveyances which pass through it north, south, east and west. About sixty years ago, one Manchester, and one Leeds or Sheffield coach passed in each direction, north and south. These were not only adequate for the personal conveyance of the extreme towns, but also served the wants of the intermediate places; consequently, at that juncture, the inhabitants of Leicester had only two duly chances, and these of course were centingencies, of getting a place for London, or to any of the intervening towns. There is a credible tradition still in existence, that shortly antecedent to this epoch a Leicester coach was established from thence to London. It was drawn by six horses, with a postillion on the leaders, and strange—passing strange *now* to relate—the passengers slept two nights on the journey, at Northampton and Dunstable, and it reached its destination on the third evening.—This conveyance, which went once, or possibly

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twice a week, it is supposed, was discontinued for want of sufficient encouragement. The first Manchester coach undertook, "God willing," to deliver passengers and parcels in London on the fifth day from its departure from Manchester. In point of velocity the contrast is extraordinary, nay, astonishing; that which occupied three days, is now easily effected in 12 hours, and in some cases less; and that which then required five days, now seldom takes more than 22 hours. At the period referred to, the only lines of stage-coach conveyance were limited to those above mentioned—namely, north and south, London, Manchester, and Leeds. Several years elapsed before any lateral lines were established, and before the former ones had any material increase of public convenience. There are now at least twelve daily opportunities of going to London, five to Manchester, five to Birmingham three to Sheffield and Leeds, six to Nottingham two to Derby, independently of the Manchester coaches, and two to Stamford; in short, there are a daily entrance and departure of between forty and fifty stage coaches, for the conveyance of persons and parcels.—*Sir Richard Phillips's Personal Tour.*

We gather from the Boston Papers, that the friends of education in that city are likely to succeed in their project of establishing a college in Boston, upon the plan of the London University.—*United States Gazette.*

LADIES' FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

WALKING DRESS,—A pelisse of stone-coloured gros de Naples, fastened down the front of the skirt by straps of a novel kind, with square gold buckles in the centre of each strap. These appendages have the appearance of rosettes, being made ornamental from their having each end notched, and then bound by a narrow rouleau. The body is made, slightly, *à la Circassienne*, from which drapery a lappel and collar turn back; and where the lappels turn a muslin fichu surmounted by a double narrow ruff of lace, with a celestial-blue silk *sautoir*, fill up the vacancy. The sleeves are *en gigot*, and terminate at the wrist by a cuff, surmounted by an ornament of shell-scalops. The bonnet is the same colour and material as the pelisse, and is lined with white satin, of which material the caul is also composed. The ribbons are the same colour as the bonnet, but have a broad edge of white, on which are painted flowers of various colours.

EVENING DRESS.—A dress of white gros de Naples, with one broad flounce, embroidered at the edge, with flowers in blue and yellow, with green foliage: over the head of the flounce, a full *ruche* of blond; and above the *ruche* a splendid wreath of flowers, embroidered in different colours, and beautifully grouped. Corsage *à la Sevigné* with the drapery of tulle, with a girandole broach-ornament in the centre formed of pear pearls. The sleeves short and very full, confined in the centre by a string of pearls. A pointed zone, embroidered in front by a bouquet of coloured flowers. Toque *à la Psyche*, the papillon wings edged with blond, and the toque ornamented with a plume of white feathers, two of which curve gracefully to the throat. Ear-pendants of wrought gold. On going to or quitting an evening party, is worn the Pallas mantle, or cloak of vermillion velvet or Cachmere, embroidered with palm leaves, and fastened by a rich cordon of gold, with tassels.

THE ARMY.

It is said to be in the contemplation of Government to reduce the Royal Staff Corps immediately, and to incorporate the men with the Corps of Sappers and Miners.

War Office, Nov. 25, 1828.

The Secretary at War acknowledges the receipt of an anonymous letter, signed B., enclosing three sovereigns which sum is stated by the writer "to belong to the public, in consequence of his having given into the Board (Chelsea Board) two years longer service than he was entitled too.' The said sum of three pounds has been paid into the Bank of England, to the account of the pay-master General of his Majesty's Forces.

(CIRCULAR.)

War-Office, Nov. 15, 1828.

It appearing to the Secretary at War that under the present circumstances of the service, the practice of allowing pay to be issued on account of vacant Commissions is objectionable, I have received directions to acquaint you, that from the date of an officer's retirement, interest only shall be allowed at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the regulated price of the vacant Commissions.—I am, &c.

(Signed) L. SULIVAN.

To the Regimental Agent.

By the death of General Sir Baldwin Leighton Bart., the Governorship of Carickfergus has become vacant.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, DEC. 2.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

War Office; Dec. 1.

7th Regiment of Foot, Lieut. Hon. Samuel Hay to be Adjutant, vice Orr, who resigns the Adjutancy only

10th Ditto. Henry St. John Mildmay to be Ensign, by purchase, vice White, who retires.

14th Ditto. Captain Jeremiah Robinson from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice Archibald Smith, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

70th Ditto. Lieut. George B. Mathew, from the Rifle Brigade, to be Lieut. vice Egerton, who exchanges.

77th Ditto. Lieut.-Colonel George Paris Bradshaw, from the half-pay, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Maclaine deceased.

88th Ditto. Captain George John Crosbie, from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice Thomas Baynes, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

Rifle Brigade, Lieut. Charles Du Pre Egerton, from the 70th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Mathew, who exchanges.

GARRISONS.—General George Moncrieff to be Governor of Carrickfergus, vice General Sir Baldwin Leighton, deceased.

Whitehall Nov. 29.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Hon. and Rev. George Pellew, D. D. to the dignity of Dean of the Cathedral Church of Norwich, void by the death of Dr. Joseph Turner.

Messrs. Walkie and Chantry, the Royal Academicians, who have been for some days on a visit to Windsor, with Mr. Wyatville, had, by command, an interview with his Majesty on Thursday, in company with Mr. Wyatville, in his Majesty's private closet, which lasted for three hours.

WILKIE'S PICTURES.—His Majesty has purchased all Mr. Wilkie's Spanish pictures, seven in number; besides two of the Italian subjects, painted by that admirable artist during his foreign travel in search of health but, with such an eye and such a mind, of necessity also in search of what was suited to exercise his fine talents and genius. We have not an opportunity of seeing the productions thus honoured by the selection of Royal taste; but we will venture to express our conviction, that even the munificence of royalty will be nobly repaid by the possession of such works. The matter must be altogether gratifying to the lovers of our native school; and we record it with sincere satisfaction, as being at once a proud distinction of the arts, and a great (though almost private) example of the excellent judgment and good feeling of our gracious King.—*Literary Gazette.*

It appears that England has paid, so far as can be ascertained, about £5,000,000 altogether, on account of abolition of the Slave Trade, and that the Government expenditure on this account, for 1825 and 1826, averaged about £300,000 each year.

Mr. W. Parker, of Shelton, Staffordshire, who, in 1809, was insolvent, has, within the last few days, paid his old creditors the whole of their demands, amounting to £3000.

IRELAND.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

DUBLIN, Nov. 4.

You have doubtless read in some of the Dublin papers that the parties into which the country is now divided have frequently threatened each other to follow the political non-intercourse, now unfortunately so general, with a non-intercourse of commercial dealings. From what party this menace originally proceeded, it matters little now to say. Perhaps the predisposition existed strongly in both, and that they were witheld from adopting the principle by the great sacrifices each would make if they introduced it into operation. It is certain, in the first place, that the Arch-bishop of Dublin, the Most Reverend Dr. Magee, at the commencement of the late new reformation, most strenuously recommended the employment exclusively of Protestant servants, with a view to promote the object of the reformists; and I believe you will find in the examination of his Grace before the House of Lords in 1825, the grounds upon which he recommended such a policy. That he succeeded to a great extent is certain, a fact of which any person may convince himself by glancing his eye ever the column of one of the Dublin morning newspapers, in which the advertisements of servants looking for places generally appear. In one half the cases, at last, the advertiser declares himself or herself as being of the established church; and one man, as a further recommendation of his services, mentions that he is the master of an Orange Lodge. In the heat of the "new reformation," as it was called, there was a prodigious run on Protestant servants. But this was passed over, as Catholic servants except in very high families, are generally, for what cause it is now not necessary to state, preferred. This caused, I need not tell you, a great deal of ill-blood. Accordingly, it was talked of in the Catholic Association, and in the prints devoted to the Catholic cause, with great harshness; and in 1826, when the general election came on Mr. O'Connell held the First Chapter of the Order of Liberators in Waterford, after the successful termination of the contest in favour of Mr. Villiers Stuart over Lord George Beresford. Among other objects of the order, it was declared as one of their principal that they should have as little dealings as possible with any Protestants who were not known to be liberal. But there was a general indisposition on the part of the higher ranks of the Catholics to the Order, and the resolution, which you will observe was never adopted by the Catholic Association, remained quitetly on the books of the Order for nearly a year and a half. A little after this period some brewers in Mountmellick had rendered themselves extremely obnoxious to the people by their folly or their Orangeism, until at length the people refused to drink their beer. This brought the brewers to their senses, and with the assistance of the parish priest, peace was at length restored, and Mountmellick, from being one of the most Orange spots in the Queen's county, is at present one of the most tranquil. Things went on in this way until the establishment of the Brunswick Clubs; and you need not be told that the tone which was immediately assumed by this body added tenfold fuel to the angry passions by which the country was devoured. They denounced the Catholics generally, and they threatened to deal with none but Protestants. This was a mere threat on their part, for it scarcely could be carried into general effect. For, as I believe I took occasion to mention to you in a former letter, five-sixths of the shopkeepers in three of the provinces, including the city of Dublin, are Catholics; and except in the north, there is a moiety, if not more, of the merchants belonging to the same religion; and the consumers are—Catholics as to Protestants, except in Ulster (I speak not of the mere peasantry)—as five to two. I should, if this were the place for such an inquiry, state the causes of this disproportion; but your readers may rest satisfied that I have rather underrated the relative proportions of the two bodies. A commercial non-intercourse, therefore, though it would undoubtedly prove most injurious to both, would be ruinous, except in a few obvious cases, to the high Orange party.

This detail may appear somewhat tedious, but it is necessary, as far as it goes to explain what follows. Within the last six weeks there appeared in different parts of the country symptons, which a careful observer would interperasa a disposition, on the part of the middling ranks of the Catholics to retaliate, when a favourable, or what was deemed a favourable, opportunity offered. This occurred in Wexford, a Catholic town, where one of the local directors of the provincial bank assisted at a Brunswick meeting. A run accordingly was made at the bank, as I have already informed you, and alarm spread to Waterford, Kilkenny, Tipporary, Nenagh, Clonmel, and Limerick. The firm met all the demands with wonderful promptness, considering they had to send gold to so many points at once. In fact, it is said, and I am disposed to believe it, that nearly 700,000 sovereigns have been already exchanged. The run is now subsiding, but it is not yet over. A similar run, but by no means so general, has taken place against one of the Belfast Banks, and I understand that there is a demand at the branches of the Bank of Ireland for gold, not to an extent that alarms that establishment certainly, but in a degree that is somewhat inconvenient. Now you must not be supprised to hear, in the course of a week or two, what there will be a run for gold upon the Bank, not from any apprehensions people entertain, or can entertain, as to the solvency of that establishment, but merely as a manifestation of the discontent of the holders of the notes at the exclusive, and as they choose to call it, at the Orange character of that corporation. In Dublin this is not likely to take place at first, because it is the interest of all traders, Catholic and Protestant, to stand well with the directors. But I need not tell you there is an immense class of persons who have no dealings with the Bank, and into whose hands the 1*l.* notes of that establishment fall. It is only necessary to tell those persons to get gold,—it is only necessary that this recommendation should be issued by the Catholic Association, and should not be surprised if Mr. Peel's bill were carried nearly into effect in Ireland, before the Bank was legally bound to follow the example of England.

Thus it is, that our miserable divisions operate unfavourably not only upon the peace of the country, but upon the trading transactions between man and man. The effect of the run which has already taken place, and of that which is apprehended, will necessarily be to contract discounts and to limit the currency. Whether this effect be salutary or the reverse, I am not called upon to give an opinion. In the end it may prove so; but in the interim there can be little doubt that great embarrassment, losses, and confusion will occur. Bills will remain unpaid, rents unsatisfied, and mortgages, and as in the year 1822, wil be foreclosing. Such a state of things, when there is a demand for the precious metals from the continent, in the face of a short harvest, and with the distant prospect, perhaps, of a foreign war, is calculated to awaken very serious reflections. But in these I must not indulge.

I shall now give you another instance, in a minor way, of the operations of this feeling is a very meritorious company in this country, called the Mining Company of Ireland. They employ at their different station a great many labourers, and the wages they give are, comparatively speaking, good. One of the local overseers had rendered himself obnoxious by joining a low Orange lodge in his immediate vicinity; on which the labourers "struck," and though they must be grieviously injured themselves, I learn that they have not yet returned to their work.

It would be well if these were the only instances; but should matters proceed to the extremity with which the Brunswickers threaten us, I believe you will be justified in stating to the British public, that notwithstanding our excessive and superabundant population—notwithstanding the general want of employment, which is so justly numbered amongst the evils of this country, and as the cause of so many disorders, that a refusal to work next spring for any Brunswicker landlord or farmer will become very general. The potatoes will be planted, but the corn-fields of the most notorious Orangemen will lie fallow. This is a dreadful alternative; but it is possible. When such a temper exists in a country, and among such a population as ours, it is difficult to conjecture what other consequences may arise from it. The people are ripe for anything; but they will, I think, be kept in order by the Association. They feel as strongly as the Marquis of Anglesey himself that every thing depends upon the indispensable necessity of restraining the population. They (the Association) are naturally anxious to annoy and injure their enemies while they are in existance: and, while the people are so entirely obedient to their mandates, they will prevent extremities. But even now apprehensions are felt of a Rockite movement in the south. I happened yesterday to be in conversation with a gentleman—not certainly upon a political subject. He resides in a county near Tipperary, and employs his leisure in mechanical pursuits: he was speaking of an excellent telescope of his own contrivance. "But, would you believe it," said he, "I could not get the iron I wanted in all ——." "Why so?" The gentry of Tipperary had purchased up every pound, for the purpose of fortifying themselves against the long nights. They are lining their doors and casements with sheets of iron, bullet proof. I think their alarms are very much exaggerated, and, that their fortifications are not worth a farthing; but so it is. I know that the house-agents in Dublin had never so many demands for houses during the winter in this city.

We are not, however, altogether without hope. Dr. Kelly, the Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, arrived in this city last Thursday, certainly for the purpose of collecting subscriptions to build his cathedral in Tuam. He was making arrangements with this view when a letter arrived, which induced him to set out for London at ten hours' notice. Dr. Murray, the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, is already in your city, but Dr. Doyle, as you may see from the Dublin papers, is at home. The suddenness of Dr. Kelly's departure has been the subject of some curiosity among those who know that reverend person, and are acquainted with the very delicate state of his health. Perhaps they lay too much stress on the circumstance,—a natural infirmity which a people such as we are at present are likely enough to fall into; for considering the Cimmerian darkness in which the British Cabinet has thought it advisable to involve us as to our future prospects, and sonsidering, too, the extreme state of anxiety and uneasiness in which we are placed, you will not think it very surprising that we catch at straws, and that we are apt to make molehills into mountains.

The Cumberland Convention is now sitting at the Great Room of the Rotunda, in Ruiland square—for convention it is, to all intents and purposes—in the very teeth of the act 1793. There are deputies from all parts of the north of Ireland, as well as from some parts of Munster and Leinster. The Earl of Enniskillen takes the chair. His Lordship is brother-in-law to the Marquis of Anglesey, but he is a wrongheaded and week man. The language, is said, will be moderate; of this however, you will yourself be able to judge, as I understand you have reporters on the spot. It is difficult to get in, for tickets have been refused to the Liberal papers, with the exception of one each. Whether your people have been enabled to obtain admittance, I cannot yet ascertain.

The town last night was a scene of noise and tumult, the Brunswickers parading in the principal streets. No outrage, however, appears to have been committed, but the police are on the alert. To-night some apprehensions are felt, but I trust it will pass over quietly.

(FROM THE IRISH PAPERS.)

The first general meeting of the Brunswick Club of Ireland took place last Tuesday at the Dublin Rotunda; Lord Longford in the chair. From the report of the club which was read by the Secretary, it appeared that 108 clubs were now completely established in Ireland, and several more were daily forming; all these clubs professed to have for their object petitions to Parliament against any further concessions to the Catholics. The chief speakers at this general meeting were Lords Mayo, Enniskillen, Longford, Rathdowne, and Donlow. The general theme was the praise of this Protestant constitution, the abuse of Jesuits and Papists, and the warning of the approach of a "general tempest." The *Dublin Morning Post* says "—The meeting broke up, amidst the most vociferous cheering for the Brunswickers, intermingled with 'No Ponery' yells."

PROVINCIAL BANK IRELAND.

It would appear by the Carlow, Waterford, and Limerick papers, received at our office yesterday, that the same unaccountable run which had been made upon the Clonmel and Wexford branches of the Provincial Bank, was also made upon the branches established in the above cities and towns. The original cause of alarm we are unable to discover. Some attribute it to the circumstance of some of the local directors having rendered themselves politically obnoxious to the liberal portion of the people—while others discern in the menacing and warlike bearing of the Brunswick clubbists, the ground of this anxiety to exchange a paper for a metallic currency. At all events, it is quite natural to presume that the misgovernment of this island, to which we are indebted for a race of politicians, clubbists and alarmists, is the fountain from which those unmeaning apprehensions regarding the Provincial Bank of Ireland have sprung.

The merchants and traders of Waterford have expressed our own views regarding the

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valuable institution; and, indeed, it is difficult to conceive how any individuals acquainted with the nature of real security could be parties to to this annoyance. The utility of the Provincial Bank is proved by the increased value of Irish agricultural produce. It does not rest, like private banks, upon individual fortune, not upon the fluctuating capital of a firm of three or four partners; but upon thousands of individuals, possessing a great portion of the wealth of the united empire, and embracing its highest rank, titles and commercial respectability—*Freeman's Journal.*

MORNING CHRONICLE.—Nov. 7.

We received, last night, the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 31st October. It adds nothing positive to our information as to the East. The following is an extract:—

JASSY, OCT. 18.—The taking of Varna has caused the greatest joy here, and confirmed the opinion of all those who knew the valour and perseverance of the Russian armies, that nothing can shake their firmness. Varna was never before taken, or a Turkish High Admiral made prisoner; this first instance will not fail to have a moral influence on the Turks, which must be heightened by the generosity of the EMPEROR, who, according to letters from Odessa, of the 15th, gave the Captain PACHA his liberty, who with 300 men took the way to Idos. OMER VRIONE was stated to have retreated precipitately, pursued by General BISTRONE; while Prince EUGENE, of Wurtemburgh, had reinforced the army before Choumla, whence it might be inferred that Choumla was to be pressed with vigour.

Other letters from Odessa say that the campaign was considered as ended for the year, and that part of the Guards had orders t go into winter quarters; that the EMPEROR was going back to St. Petersburgh, and that his equipages were ready for him at Issaktaka; but we have nothing official about his Majesty's return. Large magazines are forming at Varna, and it is to be more strongly fortified. The corps of General GEISMAR will immediately receive great reinforcements.—*Allgemeine Zeitung, October 31.*

MORNING CHRONICLE.—Nov. 10.

We regret to hear that the favourable accounts which have appeared in some of the daily papers on the subject of the King's health, have not been so well-founded as the public could desire. The acute symptoms have indeed been subdued, and the season is considered favourable to a removal of the debility which has, probably, been induced in a considerable degree by the activity of the remedies employed against more dangerous symptoms. It is stated in a Morning Paper that his Majesty's Physicians have recommended his proceeding to Brighton, considerable benefit having been experienced by his Majesty on a former occasion, from the bracing air of that coast. We have reason to think that this statement is correct, and we sincerely trust that his Majesty will comply with the recommendation.—*Globe,*

SWEARING IN OF THE LORD MAYOR.

On Saturday great numbers attended at the Guildhall, to witness the ceremony of swearing in the Lord Mayor. The Hall presented a very magnificent appearance upon the occasion, although the preparations are not one-half completed. Several persons, for the purpose of getting a sight of the ceremony of the swearing in, climbed up on the ladders which were placed in the middle of the Hall. In fact this most uninteresting ceremony, at which not one word is spoken, except the words of the oath, seemed to excite as much astonishment and admiration as the *gold* carriage usually raises amongst children. The hustings is the place on which the ceremony is performed, and seats were fixed all round, for the accommodation of the spectators, many of whom were ladies.

Immediately before three o'clock, a band of six musicians, in cloaks and cocked hats, preceded the new Lord Mayor's coach from the Mansion-House to Guildhall, where several Members of the corporation were in attendance to receive him. His Lordship entered, preceded by the late Lord Mayor, and supported by Aldermen Key and Farebrother. After having remained a few minutes in the Court of Aldermen, the procession advanced to the hustings, where the new Lord Mayor was received with acclamations. We never saw a more numerous body of the Common Council assembled upon a similar occasion. This fact was stated in the Hall, and a cause was immediately assigned by one of the high City officers. It will be recollected that on Thursday last, at the Court of Common Council, the new Lord Mayor begged the attention of the Court to an application which he and the Sheriffs found it necessary to make to the Court—that the hangings might be allowed to remain in the Hall for some days after the State Day, as they had numerous friends whom it would be impossible to accommodate on that day, and they intended that the disappointment should be rendered as palatable as possible. The proposition, which ensured to the majority a second invitation to turtle, &c. &c., was received with the loudest acclamations. The members who had been so earnestly and noisily engaged in the contest about the Secondaries' Office, and whose tongues it was impossible to check by any other than an appeal to their stomachs, were, in an instant, unanimous upon this important point. Every hand was held up in approbation of the measure, and his Lordship sat down amidst amazing cheers. This was the communication which led to the warm ebullition of feeling in the Hall, and the new Lord Mayor has prepared a bill of fare, the inquiries after which have been very anxious and numerous. A repetition of this plan will secure, at all times, an easy election for the worthy Alderman who intends to exceed the usual expences considerably. It has been the practice of late years to speculate upon the Mayoralty as a profitable concern, and doubtless, several whom we could name, have netted from 4,000*l.* to 5,000*l* each by their Mayoralties. The Corporation have set their faces against this economical system and they do not hesitate to call it by a worse name than mere stinginess. In fact, to such an extreme has it of late been carried, that the conduct of any future Lord Mayor who may stand for the city, will undergo a very strict examination before any efforts are made to return him.

The Town Clerk administered the oaths to the new Lord Mayor, and placed the gold chain round his neck. His Lordship then shook hands with all his brother Alderman, and with the Deputies and many of the Common Council, and took his seat in the chair. The City Chamberlain, the Town Clerk, the Sword Bearer, &. &c., then presented his Lordship with the City Seals, the Sword, the Mace, &c. &c., after which, his Lordship having returned those several *insignia* of his authority to the several Officers, the meeting broke up. The following is a description of the

FITTINGS UP OF THE HALL.

The preparations for lighting up this splendid edifice, for the Civic Entertainment which takes place this day, having been completed, a kind of rehearsal of the ceremony took place on Friday night, when many hundreds of individuals were admitted to witness the effect produced by the illuminations and superb decorations, which are most tastefully distributed over the sides, and suspended from the roof of this ancient and extensive building. Tickets to view were issued by the Lord Mayor's Committee; the doors of the Hall were opened for the admission of strangers soon after seven, and by eight o'clock the Hall was thronged to excess, whilst hundreds surrounded the entrance, striving for ingress, but in vain. To those who succeeded in passing the barriers, the sight which presented itself, on their entering the great doors of the Hall, fully repaid them for the effort they had made. It appeared as if they had, in an instant, been translated from the regions of darkness and strife to the delights of Fairy Land. The brilliant, but, at the same time, chastened light, which was shed from tens of thousands of gas lamps, combined with the numerous richly emblazoned banners floating from the roof and sides of this immense building—the splendid crimson draperies with which the walls are covered, relieved occasionally by the appearance of the monuments erected in honour of Pitt, Chatham, Nelson, and Beckford—presented a spectacle which sets the powers of description at defiance. The most magnificent object in the whole scene, however, was a superb brilliant star of most extraordinary dimensions, which occupies the whole centre division of the large Gothic window at the upper end of the Hall, the position from which the crown and anchor last year made so unexpected and disastrous a descent. This beautiful specimen of human ingenuity is formed of richly cut glass, the centre variegated, and the points of pure crystal. The lights in the Hall being reflected upon its innumerable points and angles, send forth thousands and tens of thousands of rays, and gives to the whole a brilliancy superior to any thing we ever recollect to have seen before. This magnificent piece of workmanship has been effected under the directions of Mr. Blades, of Ludgate-hill, and the materials contained in it is, we understand, valued at 8,000*l.* In a word, if the decorations of the Banqueting-room, are to be taken as a pledge for the magnificence of the Banquet, and that pledge should be redeemed, the Mayoralty Feast of Mr. Alderman Thompson will form an era in the annals of civic hospitality to which the patrons of Epicurism will hereafter look back with regret that it cannot be recalled.

THE INAUGURATION DINNER.

Yesterday the new Lord Mayor was presented to the Lord Chancellor. His Lordship was most cordially received.

After the ceremony of the presentation, the Lord Mayor elect proceeded to the Hall of the Ironmongers' Company, of which he is a member, where was provided an entertainment which did honour to the Company and to the skill of Messrs. Bleaden and Alexander.

In the Hall the Lord Mayor elect was met by the majority of the Court of Aldermen, by his own Common Councilmen; by Messrs. South, Blackett and others, the leading members of the Corporation; Mr. Buller, of the Bank of England; Mr. Capel, of the Stock Exchange, and other leading members of the trading community.

After the usual introduction to conviviality, by the favourite toast.

The LORD MAYOR elect rose, and proposed "The healths of the Magistrates of the City of London." He expressed his satisfaction at the presence of so considerable a number o that respectable body, who had obtained the well-merited esteem of their fellow-citizens, by their long and valuable services. He hoped that he should deserve and obtain the benefit of their experienced assistance.

Alderman ANSLEY returned thanks on behalf of his brother Magistrates.

The LORD MAYOR elect, in an eloquent speech, proposed "The health of the Governor of the Bank of England."

The GOVERNOR of the BANK of ENGLAND complimented the citizens of London upon the choice they had made of a Chief Magistrate, and declared that the opinion entertained by the mercantile community of his Lordship's qualifications, to preside in the City of London was of the very highest order. He then proposed "The health of the Lord Mayor elect."

The LORD MAYOR-ELECT said, that the powerful support of his friends inspired him with confidence. If he did not exercise all his physical and mental energies in the performance of his duties, he would indeed be ungrateful. He was afraid that the zeal of his numerous friends around him would promise more than he might perform. He, however, would do all he could [cheers], though he could not do all he could wish. No exertions should be wanting on his part to forward the interests of his fellow-citizens, or to merit their thanks at the close of his career.

The company continued together till a late hour most harmoniously.

RECENT ELOPEMENT IN HIGH LIFE.

In the account of this distressing event, appeared in our last number, we stated, that the injured husband, in consequence of some information he had received, had pursued the fugitives, in company with a respectable solicitor of Gloucester, and a police-officer. In this part of our statement, we were misled (unintentionally, we should hope) by our original informant, as we now learn, on the best authority, that Mr. Wallis never went in pursuit of the guilty parties, nor has he seen his frail and deluded partner since the period of her elopement, nor is the home to which she was compelled to return, that of the husband whom she had forsaken for an unprincipled seducer. In every other particular, we believe that our account was substantially correct, except that the ages of the parties were not marked by the alleged disparity. We should indeed be most unwilling by any statement of ours, to add in the slightest degree to the poignant anguish of the afflicted husband, and would willingly, on all occasions, consign to public reprobation and contempt those miscreants who, under the disguise of friendship, seek to poison the present sources of domestic happiness, and who increase the measure of their turpitude by adding to the guilt of seduction the crime of ingratitude—who violate, at the same time, the laws of virtue and the obligations of hospitality—who seek confidence for the purpose of betraying it—who pollute the hallowed sanctuary of marriage, and rend asunder all those endearing ties which form the happiness of individuals, or contribute to the wellbeing of society. We understand that after the guilty pair were overtaken at Leamington (where they had taken lodgings as Mr. and Mrs. Vernon), the hero of this exploit, Mr. Charles Birkett, was immediately served with a copy of a writ, and has since removed to his house at Fishery Cottage, near Maidenhead. The lady has also retired to the neighbourhood of North Wales, under the charge of her mother, Lady Bolton, to whose care she was consigned after being separated from her paramour, and conducted to Gloucester.

Legal proceedings have already commenced in the Court of King's Bench, and a Jury will shortly be called upon to decide on the merits of the whole transaction. The unhappy lady has been served with a citation from the Consistory Court of Glouscester preparatory to a divorce *a mensa et thoro*, which will be ultimately followed by a Bill, in the House of Lords, to dissolve the marriage altogether. The gallant, it is said has declared, that as soon as the Bill has passed the Upper House, he will lead the wife of his injured friend to the hymeneal altar.

Mr. Wallis, ever ready to anticipate the wishes of his faithless spouse, bought a handsome travelling carriage, which she had fancied a few days before she eloped from his roof; and the day following that in which she threw herself into the arms of her seducer had been fixed upon by her unsuspecting and deeply injured husband for their departure for Italy. Happily the wife has no children to deplore her departure from the paths of virtue.—*Cheltenham Chronicle.*

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER Nov, 3.

At the Court at Windsor, the 27th day of October, 1828; present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council,

It is this day ordered by his Majesty in Council that the Parliament be prorogued from Thursday, the 30th day of this instant October, to Thursday, the 18th day of Dec. next

MORNING CHRONICLE—, OCT. 29.

THE ARMY.

LORD FITZROY SOMERSET'S LIST.

Lord Fitzoy Somerset, as Military Secretary to General Lord Hill, Commanding-in-Chief, went through his list yesterday, at his Office in the Horse-Guards.

A few Generals, and about thirty other Officers, transacted Military business with his Lordship.

Detachment, of Invalids belonging to the Newfoundland Veteran Companies arrived on Monday at the Invalid Depôt at Chatham, on board the Christopher brig, from Newfoundland.

[FROM THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE, OCT. 25.]

Yesterday the Depôt Companies of the 88th Regiment, with an excellent brass band, under command of Major Heathcote, marched in here from Mullingar on route to Tralee, where they will arrive on Wednesday next. Three Officers and sixty men are to be detached to Kistowell.

Thursday, Major-General Sir Edward Blakeney commenced his half-yearly inspection at the Castle Barracks, of the 1st Battalion 60th Rifles, who appear to be a very superior body of men. Their interior economy was only looked at on that day; but if the weather permits, they will, be reviewed at Newcastle this day.

A Company of the Rifles is ordered to be stationed in our Artillery Barracks, for the purpose of instructing them in the gun exercise. Two additional nine-pounders are daily expected from Dublin.

The Light Company of the 36th, commanded by Captain Bell, joined head-quarters in garrison here yesterday.

Some of the Detachment of the 69th Regiment, in out-quarters, have marched into Castlebar; the entire will shortly follow. They are to be replaced by the 17th Foot, and the 69th will be encamped for some time convenient to the town of Castlebar.

The Depôt of the 58th has moved from Naas, Wicklow.

The Depôt of the 33d has arrived at Armagh from Mullingar.

A company of the 32d is arrived to do duty at Athy.

Wednesday the garrison of Cork, comprising 1st Royal Dragoons, 34th and 70th Regiments, with two field-pieces, had a sham fight before General Sir G. Bingham, at Carrigaline.

The Horse Artillery, under Major Walcott, leaves Clonmel, on Monday, for Dublin.

His excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to appoint Robert Bushe, Esq. to the situation of Brigade-Major of Yeomanry, in the counties of Kilkenny, Queen's, and Wexford, vice John Beevor, Esq. deceased.

CORESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT OF PORTUGUESE LONDS.

St. Martin's lane, 22d October, 1828.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MARQUESS PALMELLA, AMBASSADOR FROM THE COURT OF PORTUGAL, &c. &c. &c.

SIR— I am a Portuguese Bondholder, and feel very unhappy at the non-payment of the interest on the Bonds. In a short period now there will be a whole year's interest due, and from the accounts in the public prints, the representation is that the Brazilian Government has no intention of paying the dividends, although provided with the means to do so; and, further, the Brazilian Government guaranteed the payment of the principal and interest of the Loan. Such insinuations and reports made, and not contradicted, are highly injurious to the honour and credit of both nations, and most ruinous to individuals who have reposed their confidence in the honor and integrity of both Governments fulfilling their compact and engagements with British Creditors.

I have now the honour of soliciting your Excellency to favour me with an answer, and I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient, humble Servant,

A. M.

To his Excellency the Marquess de Palmella,
74, South Audley-street.

COPY.

SIR— I received your letter of the 24th instant, to which I did not immediately answer, because by its contents I thought you meant to address it to the Brazilian Minister, and not to me.

However, as you persist in your application to me. I beg to refer you to the contract of the Loan signed in the year 1823, in which you will find the securities upon which the Bondholders have a legal claim, and you will, of course, see that it is against the Government now existing *de facto* in Portugal that you have a right to set up your claims, and that the Brazilian Government has never contracted any engagement with the creditors of the same loan, that may entitle them to complain of its non-fulfilment.

I am, Sir, with all regard,

A. M. Esq. PALMELLA.

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Gentlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give [illegible] thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.